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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 5, 1896. FIFTY CENTS A MONTH For the People's Popular Paper—Sixteen Pages on Week-days and Twenty-four Pages on Sundays—Something New in Journalism.

Sixteen pages of live news every week day and twenty-four pages of entertaining reading on Sunday for fifty cents a month. The Times is giving to the Washington public, in no other paper, a sixteen-page newspaper every week day, but in addition to this it gives eight pages in the morning and eight pages in the evening, so that readers do not have to wait longer than twelve hours to be served with the latest local, domestic and foreign news. The advantages to be derived from subscribing for The Morning and Evening Times can best be demonstrated by comparing them with the morning Post and the evening Star. Each of these newspapers publish only one edition a day, and to supply its readers with all the news of a previous twenty-four hours, it must necessarily reprint a part, at least, of what has already been published in the other. Not so with The Morning and Evening Times. They are issued from the same office, under the same management, so that the news items published in the morning are strictly selected to events that have transpired in the previous twenty-four hours. No word or line is repeated that has already been published in a former edition, and subscribers are assured that they are being served with nothing but the latest and brightest information. This result cannot be accomplished by a newspaper that publishes only one edition a day. The remarkable success of The Times may be entirely due to this novel and unique method of serving subscribers, but it has doubtless also been due to the fact that two editions each week day, that comprise sixteen pages of satisfactory reading, together with a Sunday edition of twenty-four pages on Sunday, all for FIFTY CENTS A MONTH, is an advancement most beneficial to the public. The Times will reach a daily circulation of at least 50,000.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended March 1, 1896, was as follows: Monday, Feb. 24, 37,505; Tuesday, Feb. 25, 37,517; Wednesday, Feb. 26, 37,547; Thursday, Feb. 27, 39,493; Friday, Feb. 28, 49,594; Saturday, Feb. 29, 40,051; Sunday, March 1, 29,925.

Total, 271,554. I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ended March 1, 1896, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; and that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

- PHOTOS HEARD IN HAVANA—Macedo and His Men Are in Regias, and Cuba's Capital Remained in. BOV. GREENHALGE IS DEAD—Body of the Governor Passed Away at 12:30 This Morning. TWO MEN ON ONE TICKET—How Georgetown Will Select Her Delegates. REBELS EVACUATE LA PAZ—Discussions of the Chiefs Threatens the Movement. HIS LAST HOPE IS GONE—Murderer Home Reconvicted by State Supreme Court. PLOT TO STEAL THE BILL—Municipal Track Document Had a Narrow Escape. WERE LED TO SURE DEATH—Barataria Boat 18,000 Men Against 100,000 Natives. DETECTIVES ON THE TRAIL—Sivertown Station Here Located in New York City. PEOPLE WILL BE HEARD—Anti-Division Association Has Called a Mass Meeting. ALL SOLID FOR MCKINLEY—Split in the Mississippi Convention, but the Ohio Vote is Firm. FATAL FALL FROM A CAR—Baltimorean Killed in the Baltimore and Potomac Yard. ARGUING THE DEPOT CASE—Senate Session Almost Entirely Taken Up by It. NELSON WENT TO JAIL—Jackson City Sport Held for the Murder of Hines. BOTH NAMED COMMITTEES—Two Colored Factions Prepare for Emancipation Celebration. PENSION PAY VILIFIED—Sworn Thieves Around Veterans Who Drew Their Pay Yesterday. KID LEWIS HAS A MAGIC CUE—Led Stewart in the First Twenty-seven Frames. EASTERN LEAGUE METS—Discuss the Conditions of the National Agreement. WOULD BE A GREAT CLUB—It All That Sullivan Said About It. PHOTOS WITH A MAGNET—Maryland Professor Claims to Have Discovered X Rays. PROSPECTS OF SINGLE TAX—Emancipation Leaders Discussed It Before the Local Ohio. FIRST WEDDING OF LENT—Miss Murray and Mr. Wood Married at the University Church. ONCE GUESTS, NOW HOSTS—Felicities Entertained the Hebrew Fair Goodwives. MONSIEUR SAMBET'S MEMORY—His Birth Anniversary Celebrated in Speech and Play. HAS NONE THE BEST OF IT—How Pollock's Venezuelan Report Is Regarded Here. CAPITAL POLICE WORRIED—Keep Busy Dispensing Crowds About Marquette's Statue. DISTRICT BILL DISCUSSED—Subcommittee Considered It as an Informal Meeting. IN A SPHINX AS TO CURA—Cleveland Has Given No Hint of His Intentions. OFFICE SPECIAL BILLS—Measures Which Conflict with Highway Act Disapproved.

Revive the Suffrage Movement. If the District created its own government those in authority would not dare to exercise their influence to promote the welfare of individuals, as the Commissioners are now doing in urging the street extension bond scheme. Such a perversion of official authority would soon bring about their downfall, for an indignant public would insist on having them deposed from office. Under existing circumstances the Commissioners are so firmly entrenched that gross malfeasance in office could induce the President to order their removal, and they therefore continue to promote the schemes of friends without fear of being publicly humiliated. This fact can easily be determined by referring to such recent disclosures as the Potomac Light and Power deal, the selection of a garbage plant, the purchase of street car fenders, the promotion of the street extension scheme and other transactions of a similar nature. It is claimed that the right of local self-government should be the first and most important consideration of a community. Without that highest, best privilege citizens lose interest in protecting their own welfare, and in time allow themselves to be made victims of ring rule and corrupt influences. Look at the situation in the District of Columbia for a verification of this statement. Through the chicanery of ringsters hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to our public debt to improve private property, corporations and syndicates control District legislation, and the reputation of Washington is fouled with a public disgrace under police protection such as exists in no other large city in the Union. The only remedy for this lamentable state of affairs is District suffrage—the granting of authority to voters to select their own government. If there is fear of the alleged domination of the colored vote, it might be readily overcome by enfranchising the civil service department employees, who are actual residents of the District, instead of allowing them to remain as political sojourners, and by doing so add at least 15,000 white voters to the poll lists. This question is of great importance and should be seriously considered. It means a release from tory rule and freedom from the passage of this bill, for every old soldier will urge it, and it has a most powerful advocate in the patriotic women, who caused its introduction. The monument will be the nation's tribute. If as suggested in order in connection with it, it would be that in the memorial those women should not be forgotten who, though they did not go to the front, were at home necessarily intent upon collecting money and food and dainties for sick and wounded, and soothe the last moments of the dying. They cared for the boys in blue as best they could, and no personal risk too hazardous in the carrying out of their noble purpose. At the instance of the Legion of the Loyal Women, Representative Shafer has now introduced a bill in the House appropriating the sum of \$25,000 for a bronze statue that is to symbolize the loving work of those "angels of the battlefield." The design is to be selected by the officers of the Legion and placed, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on some public reservation in this city. No doubt need be entertained as to the passage of this bill, for every old soldier will urge it, and it has a most powerful advocate in the patriotic women, who caused its introduction. The monument will be the nation's tribute. If as suggested in order in connection with it, it would be that in the memorial those women should not be forgotten who, though they did not go to the front, were at home necessarily intent upon collecting money and food and dainties for sick and wounded, and soothe the last moments of the dying. They cared for the boys in blue as best they could, and no personal risk too hazardous in the carrying out of their noble purpose.

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Playing at Cross Purposes. With the mayor of Baltimore and the president of the Maryland senate on the one side, and the Baltimore city council and house of delegates on the other, the political situation in State and city is pretty lively mixed. The mayor has vetoed the ordinance of the council depriving him of the appointing power, and they have not attempted to pass it over his veto, because they are not sure of having votes enough. On the other hand, the house of delegates has indefinitely postponed consideration of the Bruce bill, passed by the senate, the purpose of which was to place the appointing power absolutely in the hands of the mayor. Meanwhile, the Democratic incumbents of the various city offices are chuckling because their terms of office are ending, and the Republicans hungering for the flesh pots are in anything but an amiable frame of mind. The whole performance is a beautiful sample of "reform," which played so prominent a part in the Maryland campaign last fall, and from which so much was expected. It is another instance which goes to prove that the "reform" the average politician has in view when he prates about it on the stump, is the ousting from office of the fellows who happen to be in.

Virginia's Constitutional Convention. Some time during the present year the people of Virginia will hold a constitutional convention. The general assembly has passed the enabling act and it only remains for the people to fix time and place. It will be the first constitutional convention held since the reconstruction era and consequently there is plenty of work ahead of it. Among the most important subjects to come before it will be the revision of the judiciary system and also of the election machinery of the State. The latter item is of national interest because of its bearing upon the election of a President. There has been a good deal of criticism of an unfavorable character upon the Democratic party of Virginia for the last two election laws enacted by it while in control of the legislature, and it is to be regretted that these adverse comments were justifiable. The Anderson-McCormick and the Walton statutes were nothing save contrivances to keep the party in power indefinitely, irrespective of any majorities that might be rolled up against it. To avoid the necessity of resorting to such prostitution of the suffrage and yet to keep it in the hands of the intelligent people of the State, will be the task of this convention. It has been the desire of the Democrats to get rid of the colored vote, not, however, because of any race prejudice, but for the reason of the illiteracy and ignorance of the colored vote.

New Home for the Y. M. C. A. The acceptance of the call extended to Mr. W. M. Muller of Philadelphia, to become general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and the fact that he will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st day of April, bring into renewed prominence the efforts which the Association is making to secure funds for a new home in place of the one destroyed by the flames. The new secretary's advent is to be signified by extraordinary exertions in the work, nor is there room for doubt that the people of Washington will recognize in a substantial manner the claim this Association has upon their consideration. It is well to remember from what humble beginnings the Y. M. C. A. started and how for more than a quarter of a century it has labored faithfully and zealously. It is proper to bear in mind that its influence has been of incalculable benefit to the community; that it has been a harbor of refuge to many a young man, beset by the temptations of a great city; that it has been dis-

THE RID BY THE LOUNGER. M. R. STUART BAILEY, of the law firm of Bailey & Stillwell, Millington, Ohio, says Washington on legal business. Mr. Bailey is an enthusiastic supporter of Col. Wellington Butterfield, who aspires to succeed Congressman McKim in the McKinley district, and while here is doing some miscellaneous work among the Ohio contingent. The good traits of the late Congressman Crain of Texas were being discussed by a number of politicians and newspaper men at Willard's last night, when the correspondent of a well-known paper related the following anecdote: "It was during the Fifty-first Congress that Mr. Crain was sitting in the Press Club one afternoon discussing politics with a number of his friends. To one of them he remarked upon the fact that whenever men spoke all the correspondents left the gallery and retired to the lobby, while when others addressed the House they crowded into the Chamber to hear him. He added that he always came in to hear him, and he expected all of them to be present on the next day when he expected to make the speech of his life on the McKinley tariff bill. The next morning the press gallery was developed to hear the debate. There were several speakers to precede Mr. Crain. During these speeches the gallery remained full, but the moment Mr. Crain took the floor every correspondent in the gallery arose and fled into the lobby. This was a little joke on the part of the press and the correspondent naturally had the effect upon Mr. Crain. He annoyed him so that he cut his speech short and quickly resumed his seat. The moment he did all the correspondents fled back and listened to the other speakers. They were giving to joking himself Mr. Crain could never realize the joke of it. From that day to the day of his death he never delivered another set speech in the House and rarely ever said anything on the floor. It was a shock from which he never recovered."

M. R. ANTONIO APACHE, son of the chief of the Indian tribe of that name, who inhabit the southern portion of Oklahoma Territory, is in the city. He is a graduate of the Field Museum of Chicago, and is at present taking a law course at the Chicago University. He is also a well-known writer on the Chicago Record. "We are much gratified at the growth and development of the Indian Training School," said Mr. Apache last night. "The success it has attained since its foundation, seventeen years ago, has been little short of phenomenal. It is not equalled by any secular, denominational or government school in the United States. One of the objects of the school, the Indian people of the present day believe in educating the women as well as the men. There were twenty-three scholars in the recent graduating class, from nearly as many tribes. To Capt. R. H. Pratt, who has charge of the institution, much of the credit is due for the success of the institution. "Secretary Hoke Smith has made himself an everlasting friend of the race," continued Mr. Apache. "Our people think there is no man like him. He has done more for the Indian during the past three years than has been accomplished by any former Secretary in two terms of office."

Acquiring Knowledge. "Papa, what is an old saw—not the saw you saw wood with, but the kind this paper speaks about?" "That's what I want to know. It says: 'Everybody has heard the old saw, 'Never look a gift horse in the mouth.' I want to know where the saw comes in.'" "Well, there's your old saw. An old saw is an old proverb." "Doesn't you look a gift horse in the mouth?" "Because—because it's bad taste. It's ungrateful, and all that sort of thing." "Why, to look a horse in the mouth that has been given to you shows that you are not thinking of the gift, but of the 'maw' of the horse." "What would anybody want to look a horse in the mouth for?" "After a pause—"Papa, can you tell how old a saw is by looking at its teeth?"—Chicago Tribune.

Nothing Afoot. I stood in the hall at midnight, And the clock was striking the hour, And her as slid down the balustrade And kicked with all his power. Oh, little I recked her parent's boots Were filled so full of feet, I went on in the "maw" of the moment, And landed in the street. —Toronto, Can., News.

The New Order of Things. Several husbands have recently been granted divorces on the grounds of cruelty; and yet there are those who sneer at the idea of a new woman. "Gimme a big glass." The decanter and a large tumbler were placed in front of him, and he began to pour out a drink. When the tumbler was half full he stopped and looked at it as if estimating the quantity compared with the size of his tumbler. The result appeared to be unsatisfactory. He resumed pouring and slowly filled the glass to within half an inch of the top. The bartender hastily took off his coat and vest, removed his collar and necktie, and then he sat down. "No," he finally said, putting on the garments again. "I'd like first rate to go in swimming with you, but it's too blamed cold!"—Chicago Tribune.

Reversin Things. "In most countries when a commander is found incompetent the cabinet asks him to resign on the grounds of cruelty." "Well?" "In Italy the cabinet resigns."

Not According to the Code. Cleveland—Have you ever had any other doctor? Cuba—Yes, but he was in dire distress; help me before it is too late. Dr. Cleveland—I'm very sorry, but it would not be professional etiquette until I have obtained the full consent of your father's physician. Even the Salvation Army has caught the war spirit that is stalking about the earth seeking whom it may devour.

Volcanoes Galore in Action. The Cocopa volcanoes, seventy-five miles southwest of Yuma, Ariz., are again very active, those on the plain heating up hot water, steam and mud hundreds of feet in the air, while the dry ones and the solitary one in the mountain range pour forth spouts of day and night, which are plainly seen at a point fifteen miles west of here. There are more than 10,000 of these mud volcanoes in the plain, twelve miles north of the base of the mountains. These are active only at times when the rear of the works can be heard for a distance of twenty miles and their upheavals of thousands of tons of mud shake the country for miles. —Louis Globe-Democrat.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. Not Merely Sentiment. Editor Times: In his notice of the meeting of the Anthropological Society which was held last evening at the Cosmos Club, your Morning Times reporter says: "Mr. Kennedy's opposition was called on by Gen. Sherman. He defined the term of vivisection as not to include mutilation. He presented no argument other than an appeal to sentiment and humane feeling." In the few minutes courteously accorded to me late in the evening I could not say very much, and what I did say was not exclusively an "appeal to sentiment and humane feeling," but mainly in disproof, upon high authority, of the claim of one of the speakers that Harvey's alleged discovery of the circulation of the blood and Hunter's method of treating the arteries were due to vivisectional experiments on the lower animals. In regard to Harvey's discovery, I quoted from Mr. Lawson Tait, F. R. C. S., who has examined every case experimentally recorded by Harvey, and holds "that it is only on the insular pride (Great Britain) which has claimed for him the merit of the discovery." Mr. Tait, who is himself one of the greatest of living surgeons, said, in his address before the Philosophical Society of Birmingham, referring to the claims set up for Harvey: "That he made any solid contribution to the facts of the case by vivisection is conclusively disproved. This was practically admitted before the commission by such good authority as Dr. Acland and Dr. Lauder Brunton. The circulation was not proved till Malpighi used the microscope, and, though in that observation he used a living animal, his experiment, his proceeding was wholly unconnected with the use of the vivisection. It is more easily used the web of the frog's foot than its lung. It is, moreover, perfectly clear that were it incumbent on any one to prove the circulation of the blood now as a new theme, it could not be done by any vivisectional experiment, could not once be satisfactorily established by a dead body and an injecting syringe. In fact, I think I might almost say that the systemic circulation remained incompletely proved until the examination of injected tissues by the microscope had been made." As to Hunter's method, I quote as follows from the testimony of Sir William Ferguson, the queen's surgeon and a Fellow of the Royal Society, before the parliamentary commission: "The greatest credit is due to Hunter, and he was one of our greatest physicians, and allowed to be one of our greatest surgeons also, and may be said to this day to stand at the head of what is called scientific surgery in this country, is specially celebrated for an operation which he devised on the human subject, and which he performed for years about one of the most brilliant in surgery, and in so far as I have been able to make out and I have inquired into the subject) Hunter's first experiment, if it might so be called, was done on the human subject, and it was long after he had repeated his experiments on the human subject, and others had repeated it, that the fashion of tying arteries on the lower animals originated or was developed. That fashion was quite justifiable at the time; it is no longer now justifiable. But in regard to the surgery of the case, the experiment might have been left entirely untouched, for Hunter had already experimented and developed the fact on the human subject." If time had sufficed I could have submitted much other evidence in support of my proposition that the credit should go to Hunter for vivisection. Perhaps you will let me quote, in closing a sentence or two from Mr. Tait on that point: "If the method of obtaining evidence by vivisection was occasionally successful in halting the progress of the disease in the courts of justice, there can be little doubt that as a rule, it failed and led the inquirers astray. So, I say, it has been with vivisection as a method of research—it has constantly led those who have employed it into error. It has called attention to the facts, and the records have been fruitlessly sacrificed, but human lives have been added to the list of victims by reason of its false light."

CHAMMOND KENNEDY. The Right Statement. Editor Times: From the report of the Morning Times of this date of the proceedings of the East Washington Citizens' Association, in relation to their action upon the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River in line with Massachusetts avenue, it might be inferred that the bridge was to be built in the interests of some street railway. It would be unfortunate for such an impression to get abroad, as it is not in accord with the facts. I am in a position to state positively that the street railway is interested, except small citizens are interested, in the bill providing for this bridge. The movement for this improvement is a public one, and is for the benefit of the people. The southeastern section of the District needs rapid transit facilities, and the bill which is now before Congress expressly provides that the bridge, when constructed, shall be of ample size and strength to accommodate street cars, but it does not grant any company the use of the bridge. The bill provides that the authorities vested with such powers, to be exercised hereafter, and upon such conditions may be deemed proper. The reporter is also slightly in error in quoting what I said. Those whose property interests I spoke for are not waiting for a street car line before they dedicate property to extend Massachusetts avenue, but are ready to give property for this street as soon as the authorities are ready to accept it and open it as a public highway. So that an eastern approach to this proposed bridge may be made. Kindly give these facts notice in your paper, and oblige. Yours truly, J. S. BAKER, March 4, 1896.

A Temptation Overcome. A thirty-looking man wandered into a State street saloon the other evening, threw five cents down on the counter, and said "Gimme a big glass." The decanter and a large tumbler were placed in front of him, and he began to pour out a drink. When the tumbler was half full he stopped and looked at it as if estimating the quantity compared with the size of his tumbler. The result appeared to be unsatisfactory. He resumed pouring and slowly filled the glass to within half an inch of the top. The bartender hastily took off his coat and vest, removed his collar and necktie, and then he sat down. "No," he finally said, putting on the garments again. "I'd like first rate to go in swimming with you, but it's too blamed cold!"—Chicago Tribune.

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Every child in Washington will want "The Brownies," the complete illustrated book with next Sunday's Times.

Goldenberg's, 928 Seventh St. DOESN'T concern you HOW we can afford to sell these Ladies' 25c Black Cashmere Gloves for 12 1/2c pair. It is enough for you to know they are here—and yet they won't be long at this price. Will you be one of the fortunate ones? Goldenberg's, 928 Seventh St. INVESTIGATE. Our reduced prices are making things hum. SAK & CO. COMPANY, Pa. Ave. and 7th St.—"Snake's Corner."

BANK STATEMENTS. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank Republic, At Washington, D. C., at the close of business February 28, 1896. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$39,783.13; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, 88.00; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, 200,000.00; U. S. bonds on hand, 3,830.00; Stocks, securities, etc., 134,000.00; Banking house, furniture and fixtures, 37,917.58; Due from State banks and bankers, 2,220.58; Due from approved clearing agents, 47,421.37; Checks and other cash items, 1,211.85; Exchange on foreign countries, 6,536.17; Fractional paper currency, notes and coins, 600.00; Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie (Gold \$126,000.00—Silver \$90,000.00) Legal tender notes, 250,500.00; Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, (3 per cent of circulation) 9,000.00; Total, \$1,177,988.05.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$200,000.00; Surplus fund, 25,000.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes, 2,000.00; National bank note, 47,421.37; Due to other national banks, 20,849.52; Due to State banks and bankers, 9,110.24; Individual deposits, 817,700.00; Demand certificates of deposit, 39,824.44; Certified checks, 3,576.21; United States deposits, 40,081.04; Total, \$1,177,988.05.

WHEN the question of cutting in twain the sum usually appropriated to be placed at the disposal of the government of Oklahoma for contingent expenses was reached during the consideration of the legislative bill in the House, Mr. Flynn introduced a resolution, which was referred to the regular floor. He was, of course, barred from voting, and a division being demanded, he found it necessary to do some tall walking. The speaker of the House sat on the floor, and the chair had little difficulty in causing those who arose in favor of the amendment to be heard. Mr. Flynn covered the distance to the clockwork in about four steps, and before the result could be announced, some three or four members, including the speaker, were in the room, and he was holding up his right hand and shouting: "One vote in the affirmative, Mr. Chairman." In this way eighty votes were drummed up in less than that many seconds, and the Governor of Oklahoma got \$500 more for contingent expenses.

NEW law has been added to the long list already announced as calculated to conserve the dignity and good order of the House during the present Congress. It is intended to preserve quiet during the regular noonday recess of the House. Henceforth no member will be permitted to enter the chamber during the delivery of the prayer. If he is belated he must wait outside until the prayer is over. The same rule is applicable to each of the galleries, no matter whether public or private. It is the duty of each doorkeeper to guard the entrance of each gallery, and passes in this final "Amen" announces that the business of the day has begun. Those in the galleries prior to the beginning of the prayer are allowed to remain.

REPRESENTATIVE COOPER of Wisconsin enjoys the somewhat enviable distinction of being the Mozart of the House. He is a young man, a fine lawyer and ambitious. He may not at the present time have any eye upon the governorship or the Senatorship, but he is to be vacated by Mr. Vilas, but no doubt these prizes may loom up to him through the mist of the future. Ever called the parlor, Mr. Cooper is also an artist of considerable ability. He made almost a national reputation during the First National Congress by his opposition to the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and again at the present session, the Wisconsin Congressman will undoubtedly be heard from again. He is a young man, a fine lawyer and ambitious. He may not at the present time have any eye upon the governorship or the Senatorship, but he is to be vacated by Mr. Vilas, but no doubt these prizes may loom up to him through the mist of the future. Ever called the parlor, Mr. Cooper is also an artist of considerable ability. 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